# NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

siness or news letters and telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York

and packages should be properly

communications will not be re-

MUSEMENTS. THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING. WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth s

THEATRE COMIQUE. 514 Broadway .- FORGERY-THE FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteentl

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Pourteenth BOOTH'S THEATER, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.-BREAKERS-POLISH GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. and Eighth

UNION SQUARE THEATRE Broadway, between Thir-OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston MRS F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., cop 720 BROADWAY, EMERSON'S MINSTREES. - GRAND

WHITE'S ATHENÆUM, 565 Broadway.-NEGRO MI TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, St. James Theatre

BAILEY'S GREAT CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE, foot DEN STONE'S CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE, foot of

STEINWAY HALL, Fourteenth street.-Matinee at 2, AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR, Third av., between 63d

PAVILION, No. 688 Broadway, near Fourth street.-NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.

#### TRIPLE SHEET New York, Saturday, Oct. 26, 1872.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

To-Day's Contents of the Herald.

THE REGISTRATION AND ELECTION LAWS! A WARNING TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CON-CERN!"-EDITORIAL LEADER-SIXTH PAGE. OUR SUFFERING HORSES! THIRTY THOUSAND PENDING MORTALITY! A HORSELESS FUTURE! HACKMEN MASTERING THE

THE NORTHWEST BOUNDARY LINE: THE GER-MAN JURISTS' NAMES AND REPORT: DIPLOMATIC FELICITATIONS AND PRESS COMMENTS-SEVENTH PAGE.

THE TELLER OF THE VIRGINIA STATE BANK ABSCONDS! A PRETENCE OF SUICIDE: HIS LETTER AND THE DEFICIT-SEVENTH

CABLE TELEGRAMS FROM EUROPE AND AUS-TRALASIA-MISCELLANEOUS TELEGRAMS

THE POLITICAL CORRUPTIONS IN PENNSYLVA-NIA! A CONGRESSMAN'S SCHEMES: RE-PUBLICANS IMPLICATED-SEVENTH PAGE. AMUSEMENTS-PERSONAL NOTES-ART-SIXTH

TOURING THROUGH THE STATE! THE POLITI-CAL BIAS OF THE SOUTHERN TIER: LIBERAL HOPES: KERNAN'S RELIGION: THE KEYNOTE OF THE KEYSTONE-FOURTH

THE NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN COURTS! GARVEY TESTIFIES IN MAYOR HALL'S CASE: HOW ONE OF THE MILLIONS WAS STOLEN, WHO KEPT IT, AND CONVERSA TIONS WITH THE ACCUSED-FOURTH PAGE. TRANSACTIONS ON 'CHANGE! STOCKS ACTIVE: THE PACIFIC MAIL SURPRISE, SECRET

STRONG TESTIMONY AGAINST THE PRISONERS IN THE JERSEY CITY BANK BURGLARY SECRET CORRESPONDENCE: A "SMART"

SALE AND DIVIDENDS-FIFTH PAGE

FROUDE AND IRELAND! THE LAND TENURE EVIL: CELTIC HOPE AND DUTY-MARINE

NEWS-TENTH PAGE. ANNA DICKINSON ON THE ROSTRUM! SHE THINKS GRANT NOT THE BEST MAN: WHO SAVED THE COUNTRY-TENTH PAGE.

GHOSTS IN GEORGIA-GRANT ENDORSEMENT MEETING IN BROOKLYN-LITERARY-HAR-LEM COURT HOUSE-POLITICAL-FOURTH

RUSSIA AND FRANCE.-Some weeks ago we were made aware that Russia had withdrawn or qualified her kind wishes to France and to the government of President Thiers. What Russia said in the second instance we were not told. It now appears that the Russian Minister of the Interior, M. Timaschoff, privately qualified the congratulations he had formerly addressed to M. Thiers, by warning him that if M. Gambetta made France a focus of revolution it would be necessary for the external Powers "to smother the flames." It is evident that the Holy Alliance spirit is not dead. The Congress of the Emperors may, after all, have been brought about by a dread of the Republic.

NEWS FROM AUSTRALÁSIA IN TWENTY-FOUR Hours.-Electricity enables us to perform the journalistic feat of publishing in the columns of the Herald to-day news from Australasia dated in Melbourne on Thursday, the 24th inst. The despatch was forwarded from the colony of Victoria to London, received there the same evening and repeated to us from the British metropolis through the cable yesterday evening, reaching the HERALD Building at ten o'clock P. M. The report announces the existence of a hostile demonstration by the natives of the Chatham Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean, against the white settlers, who are threatened with extermination by murder. Thus does the electric wire pulsate to us the throbs of the world's sorrow, just equally as it has reported the joys and triumphs of the r "lizations.

A Warning to All Whom It May

The present Presidential campaign has one of deplorable personality, and has been productive of much ill-feeling among those who take an active interest in politics. Old parties have been broken up, and men who ve for years past been fighting on the sa side now find themselves for the first time arrayed against each other. It has been a on of civil war among the politicians, and all the passions engendered by internal strife have been called into play to embitter and intensify the contest. There has never been an election since the formation of our government in which it was more desirable prudent citizens should do all in their power to calm the troubled waters of political tention and to allay the popular excitemen provoked by the struggle. The party organs have been reckless in their attacks and care ess of the result, their apparent object eing to fan the flame of discord to increase the violence of factional hate. In this city the complication of our local politics has added to the ral irritation of the Presidential and some alarm has been felt least the electio should be marred by disorder and violence Under these circumstances we regard it as un-fortunate that any difficulty should have arisen in regard to the registration and election laws, now enforced for the first time in a Presidential contest, or that those charged with their execution should have found it necessary to put themselves offensively in contact with the people. The case of Mr. Heinrichs has already been

fully reported in the HERALD. This citizen, a

German by birth, was grrested on a warrant

issued by United States Commissioner Daven-

port, who acts as Supervisor under the national election law, charged with a violation of the provisions of that law. A deputy appointed by the Supervisor visited Mr. Heinrichs' house for the purpose of verifying the registration list. It is charged that he acted insolently and arbitrarily, that he endeavored to force his way into the premises and that Heinrichs resisted his entrance. At all events a dispute arose, resulting in the arrest of Heinrichs, and it is certain that in the subequent proceedings Commissioner Davenport, before whom the accused was taken, evinced no spirit of conciliation. Mr. Heinrichs was held to bail, and other arrests on similar charges have subsequently been made. The trouble arises from a conflicting interpretation of the law regulating the powers of the Supervisors of Election. Commissioner Da venport holds that in the verification of registration lists his deputies have powers equal to those of the takers of the census, and may enter houses, demand answers to their questions of the inmates, and arrest all who resist or refuse to make reply. On the other hand, it is contended that the Supervisors of Election and their deputies possess no such powers; that the law authorizes them to "verify lists" of persons who may register or vote in elections for federal officers, and to act as witnesses in the election proceedings, the counting of votes and making returns. As originally passed the law possessed some objectionable features, giving very arbitrary powers to the deputies; but an amendatory law passed at the last session of Congress expressly provides that the supervisors "shall have no power or authority to make arrests or to perform other duties than to be in the immediate presence of the officers holding the elections, and to witness all their proceedings, including the counting of the rotes and the making a return thereof." These are the words of the supplemental and amendatory law, and it would seem that they sioner Davenport falls back on the plea that this clause does not apply to the supervisors in cities of over twenty thousand inhabitants. and that the powers of arrest given by the original law-to wit, powers equal to those of the census commissioners-are still in his hands. This position we believe to be untenable. It was clearly the intention of Congress to limit the arbitrary and objectionable powers at first conferred upon the supervisors of election, and, while giving them every facility to act as a supervising power over registration and voting, to prevent them from doing acts in clear conflict with those provisions of the constitution of the United States which secure the people against unreasonable searches and seizures in their persons, houses, papers and effects, and which provide that no warrants shall issue except upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized. We believe that Commissioner Davenport has transcended the law in the course he has pursued towards Mr. Heinrichs and that while he has unquestionably the right to verify the registration lists by all reasonable means within his power he has no authority to issue warrants and arrest citizens at his will

Apart from the letter of the law, we regard the course pursued by Commissioner Davenport as unwise and dangerous to the peace of the city. A statute such as he is called upon to enforce is necessarily of an objectionable character. It authorizes a sort of espionage to which the people are unaccustomed and which is naturally offensive. A good registry law is approved by all honest citizens, and scarcely a reputable man would be found unwilling to aid cheerfully in its enforcement. But the clear object of such a law should be to prevent illegal voting and to facilitate the polling of every honest vote in the city. There are two evils attendant upon fraudulent voting at elections first, that it misrepresents the popular will, and next that it deprives qualied voters of the opportunity to deposit their ballots. A fair registration law provides against both of these evils; it renders it difficult, if not impossible, to commit frauds upon the franchise, and it clears the way to the polls for honest electors. Unfortunately the registration laws in this State have been tinkered by politicians for their own purposes, and have been framed as much for the purpose of obstructing the honest, full vote of the city of New York as for putting a stop to the shameful frauds initiated by democratic ballot-box stuffers and repeaters. It looks very much as if the Fed-

for alleged violation of the law he is called

upon to execute. If penalties have been in-

curred under the law they must be enforced in

a leval manner.

enport throughout gives color to the suspicion. The most important essential of a law of this character is that its enforcement should be free from every taint of partisanship. The good men of all parties are interested in preerving the purity of the ballot box, and no frauds ever concected by the Ring democracy could perpetrated by one party against the other under the cover of a State or Federal law. Hence it is desirable that every officer charged with the execution of a registry or election law should be especially courteous, fair and impartial in his action, and should studiously avoid giving cause of offence to the citizens. We do not think that Commissioner Davenport has filled these requirements, and while it may be proper enough for him to employ bad characters as detectives on the priniple of setting a thief to catch a thief we regard it as extremely injudicious that he should assume doubtful powers or exercise such authority as he legally possesses in an overbearing and insoleut manner.

The interference of the Federal govern

at all in elections is of very questionable expediency. Our present State registration laws may be considered as perfect a safeguard against illegal voting as could well be devised. Indeed, in some of their provisions they seem to throw unnecessary and vexatious obstruc-tions in the way of legal voters, and especially of naturalized citizens. If they are to be supplemented by a system of national espionage should certainly be conducted in a man as little offensive to citizens as possible. We can conceive of nothing so well calculated to incite a riot in a large city as illegal, arbitrary and partisan conduct on the part of an officer charged with the execution a Federal election law; for, as we have said, federal interference in elections is of itself repulsive to the citizens. should therefore advise those having charge of the matter to exercise great caution and prudence. The ordeal of the State registration is by no means an easy one to pass through, and the verification of the suspected names that may get on the lists can be easily accomplished without contentions and arrests Where questions are not satisfactorily answered suspicion may be justly entertained, and it is then easy enough to mark down the names for challenge. Every good citizen will second the efforts of the proper authorities to enforce the laws designed to secure a fair election, however objectionable may be the character of the statutes; but no man worthy of exercising the franchise would hesitate to resist an attempt to defraud the honest voters of their rights under the pretence of legal authority. The ballot is the constitutional right of every citizen, and no law can deprive him of it. The very suspicion that obstructions may be improperly laid in his way should be an additional incentive to every elector to register to-day while there is yet time and to cast his vote when the day of election arrives.

# The Horse Malady-Its Appearance

There may be counted now in this city and the territory immediately surrounding it probably not less than thirty thousand horse suffering from the laryngeal or bronchial epihippic, which has been developing itself for the past week. It has begun to exhibit new symptoms here, which are looked on as highly dangerous; the animal pants for breath and becomes quite cold at the extremities. At least five hundred cars have been withdrawn from the city railroad lines. In this branch alone, therefore, the disease throws a thousand men out of work, it be hoped only for a few days. In a city so crowded as New York the suspension of even this large number of cars. with the stoppage of other vehicles, is not easy to be noted at first; but to-day we may look for the thinning out being distinctly perceptible and painfully felt during certain of the busiest hours. The virtuous hackmen of the city, with that calm defiance of law which characterizes their class, took advantage of the disease to charge exorbitant fares. These gentlemen should now be taught a sharp lesson. The avarice which exhibits itself in times of public calamity should be treated as it deserves. The favorite trotting mare American Girl has a slight attack, but is doing well. Society always has an anxiety about its flite, so we refer to this appearance of the malady among the equine haut ton. The wretched car horse may have his feelings and an inflamed larynx, but society will always have its distinctions. Lucca, with a slight hoarseness, would be an object of sympathy to thousands; but a chorus singer might "cough fit to break her back" without wringing the public heart to any great extent. Here is theme for young poets to moralize upon.

In this and the Eastern States the disease has undergone no diminution, except, perhaps, at Buffalo. From points South we are happy to learn that it has not travelled in that direction. It has appeared, however, at Corry, Pa.; Indianapolis and St. Louis. which would indicate that it is taking a Western sweep. It is to be hoped that wherever henceforth it makes its appearance measures will at once be taken for its eradication. The senseless plan of allowing the disease to develop its worst features before undertaking its cure should be guarded against. It is stated on experience that where taken at its inception and properly treated it can be generally cured in forty-eight hours. whereas a neglect in this regard renders sickness of ten or twelve days certain, with a chance of death into the bargain.

# President Thiers and the Ex-Imperial

President Thiers has, according to one of our cable despatches of this morning, forbidden the sale of caricatures of the ex-Emperor Napoleon and his family. This, in our judgment, is right, proper and becoming. It has been the business of President Thiers since he accepted office to know no political party, to conciliate as far as was possible, and to govern France according to the wishes of the greatest number. He has avoided, and with some skill, giving unnecessary offence to any of the political factions. He has been able to govern France and to restore to France some degree of her ancient prosperity, because he has consulted the wishes of all parties, and because all parties have confessed that he is the only man they can now trust at al Election law, if not designed for the same

the helm of national affairs. He has done his best to find out what France wants; and findlead he has ruled by a kind of bo France, under M. Thiers, is nominally a Republic; but the Kepublic has been made ssible success with an Assembly two-thirds monarchical. Caricatures of prominent legiti-mists, or of prominent Orleanists, or of prominent republicans, would be offensive and injurious to the maintenance of public peace and good order. Caricatures of the B partes would be equally offensive and equally injurious. If the President is to retain his authority he must persist in the policy which he has pursued with so much success. In forbidding the sale of caricatures of the Bonapartes he is simply doing right; and we have no doubt that he is equally prepared to forbid the publication of caricatures of promi members of any of the other parties. Offence must be avoided. President Thiers is doing his best to avoid offence. May he win; and may the Republic be a success

The San Juan Boundary Decision Pronouncement in Berlin-Opinions of the British Press.

The Hebald special cable despatch from Berlin which is published in our columns today supplies interesting and important particu-lars of fact relative to the imperial German arbitration case and of the bases on which the decision was founded, after due and mature deliberation, by Emperor William. It appears that His Majesty sought the aid of some of the most eminent scientists resident within dominion-men distinguished alike for their knowledge of law and study of geography-and that he was guided to the result of which we are informed by a careful perusal of the reports of the jurisconsults. These documents were handed to the Emperor some weeks since, and are now filed away in the State archives in Berlin. The contents of the papers will not, it is said, be published. It is known, however, that they are in complete justification of the position which has been assumed by the American people in their channel route claim, and that Great Britain stands accused of vagueness of expression in the treaty of 1846, if not of quibbling in her after-treatment with respect to the provisions, spirit and intent of that instrument. This is about all that the United States required, as right, and right only, is ever right and invincible.

The decision of the Emperor of Germany excites anything but the admiration or approval of the British press. The Times says that it is unsatisfactory, unclear and indecisive, but we accept it with loyal submissiveness;" and that "we repudiate utterly the absurd and baseless charge that England intrigued at Berlin with a view of modifying the judgment of the Emperor." The London Post considers the award as "damaging to the interests and diplomatic reputation of England, as was the award of the Geneva Tribunal;" and, with the usual modifications and variations in such ases, these opinions will, doubtless, be reflected from the whole newspaper press, with a few anti-Saxon exceptions, of the British Empire. Nor in these British exceptions and objections to the decision of an impartial arbitrator on this boundary question is there anything that surprises us, inasmuch as this honest judgment clashes with that longcherished English fallacy that it is right that England's pretensions should be the law in the settlement of all international disputes in which her pretensions are involved. In the highways or byways of her peculiar diplomacy touching her territorial usurpations she has not often been so decisively checked or so sharply rebuked as in this San Juan judgment

Of course, to our bewildered English consine this judgment is "unsatisfactory;" but we cannot perceive that it is not clear or that it is not decisive, when it clearly defines the true boundary between the contestants and establishes it as from the court of last resort and as the supreme law to both parties till otherwise ordered in the course of future events. The London Times, however, may regard this judgment as being "indecisive" from the terms in which it is expressed, viz: .- "That the American claim of territorial boundary is most in accordance with the true interpretation of the treaty of 1846, and that the boundary line should run through the Canal or (Channel) De Haro." "Most in accordance" s a comparative statement which of itself is "indecisive," and may be said to be not perfectly clear, for it apparently involves the admission that the British claim is to some extent in "accordance with the treaty." But in turning to the Washington Treaty of 1871 we at once brush away these technical cobwebs. In that treaty, article 34, this boundary dispute is referred to the arbitration of the Emperor of Germany, and it is agreed between the high contracting parties that this arbitrator, having regard to the treaty of 1846, which defines this boundary as the continuation of the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude, "to the middle of the channel which separates the Continent from Vancouver's Island, and thence southerly through the middle of the said channel and of Fuca Straits to the Pacific Ocean"-having regard to this provision of that treaty he "shall decide thereupon, finally and without appeal, which of those claims (the American or the British) is most in accordance with the true interpretation of the treaty of June 15, 1846."

"Most in accordance," then, are the express words of instruction of the Treaty of Washington by which the Emperor William had to be and has been guided in his settlement; and in rendering his decision he properly sticks to the text of his instructions. His judgment, according to his instructions, is perfectly clear and conclusive, and if he leaves not a peg to hang a doubt upon it is because he departs not a hair's breadth from the line of his instructions in pronouncing his award. The London Times, therefore, does well to "accept it with loyal submissiveness," because, even in the last resort of quibbling, there can be no appeal from this decision.

With regard to the charge of British intrigues to procure a modification of the judgment of the Emperor, we are not disposed to accept it as baseless or absurd upon the mere assertion of our offended British contemporary. It is generally believed throughout the Old World and the New that British diplomacy, in extreme cases, does not stick at trifles, and that the ancient maxim that "all things are fair in love and war" will equally apply to the strategy and tactics of En the settlement of her international

ences. It is sufficient for us, h upon this San Juan boundary dispute we have secured what was asked for—a decision "most in accordance with the true interpreta tion" of the treaty of 1846.

The opinion of the London Post, that this award is "as damaging to the interests and the diplomatic reputation of England as was the award of the Geneva Tribunal," is doubtless correct, looking at each of these judg ments as a rebuke to British presumption and British pretensions; but in recalling the love easts of the Joint High Commission, and the happy accord between England and the United States confirmed in those excellent arbitration dinners at Geneva, we would commend to all our British contemporaries the example given of "loyal submissiveness" this boundary settlement.

The Western Business Men and Mr. Boutwell on the Currency.

The forty-four millions of legal tenders which Secretary McCulloch withdrew from circulation, and which Mr. Boutwell has kept under the strong lock of the Treasury Department, are a great temptation to the business men of the West. A delegation of three Western gentlemen called on the Secretary on Thurs day to urge the reissue of these legal tenders. The delegates represented that there is great difficulty in obtaining sufficient currency in the West for the purposes of legitimate trade. We have no doubt that the three gentlemen fairly represented the views and wishes of the West generally. With an ample amount of currency in circulation, and money easy and at a comparatively low rate of interest, and with foreign exchange high, the Western farmers can develop their resources and find a market for their abundant produce at the ports of the Atlantic seaboard and abroad. Then, when currency is scarce they have to pay very high interest for money—much higher, in fact, than is paid in the Eastern and Middle Atlantic States. It is quite natural, therefore, that the West should desire an expansion of the currency and the reissue of the Treasury reserve of forty-four millions of greenbacks. The people of that section are looking more to the immediate effect and the benefit they would derive than to the ultimate conse quences or to the interests of other sections Mr. Boutwell did not hold out any hope of expanding the legal tender currency, though he spoke of holding this Treasury reserve as a check over the cornering operations of Wall street. He thought the moral effect upon the speculators of holding this reserve in hand would answer the purpose at present. He reiterated the old idea that the currency is too abundant now to admit of specie payments, and that the only way to bring paper money to par with specie is by contraction. Mr. Boutwell is a perfect Bourbon in his fixed notions. He will never learn by experience or by facts that stand out as plain as the sun at noon. We have about the same amount of currency in circulation, now that the premium on gold is thirteen, as when it was thirty or forty. The progress of the country and the exigencies of a constantly increasing trade operate the same as contraction. In other words, we have been growing up to a specie basis, and shall reach that in time through natural causes if the volume of currency remains undisturbed. Mr Boutwell should not touch the currency and ought not to interfere in any way with the money market or currents of trade. Congress might, when it reassembles, do something to facilitate specie payments without contracting the currency by compelling the national banks to prepare for such a result. In the meantime, however, contraction would be ruinous and expansion would defer specie payments.

# PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

David A. Wells, the revenue reformer, is at the Ex-Governor J. R. Hawley, of Connecticut, is

General J. G. Parke, of Washington, is staying at the Brevoort House. Congressman William Williams, of Indiana, is at

Colonel Jerome N. Bonaparte, of Baltimore, is at the New York Hotel.

the New York Hotel Judge William F. Allen, of Albany, is staying at the St. Nicholas Hotel

Bishop Kerfoot, of Pittsburg, yesterday arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Governor Hoffman came from Albany last even

ing, and is now at the Clarendon Hotel, Mayor A. C. Wilder, of Rochester, is among late arrivals at the Fifth Avenue Hotel Lieutenant Colonel Otty, of the British army, has

arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel from St. John's, David Jones, chief engineer of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, is stopping at the Grand Central Hotel.

Secretary of State Francis Jordan, of Pennsylvania, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Is "Jordan's a ard road to travel?"

Can it be called an equine distemper when a many politicians are hors de combat and so many mayors are in the field?

A woman political lecturer in Rhode Island is like taking two bites of an ox-heart cherry. The State is little, but the juice is sweet.

The Marquis of Queensbury and his cousin, Mr. Douglas, will to-day start from the Brevoort House

for the Western prairies to hunt Buffaio.

A. B. Mullett, of Washington, is at the Astor House. Mr. Muliett is the supervising architect of the Treasury Department. It is reported that he designs aftering the plan of the new Post Office by adding an extra story.

says McPherson does not decline being a candidate for re-election as Clerk of the next House of Representatives at Washington. McPherson has been a faithful officer. Why should he not be re-elected: The Emperor Francis Joseph has pardoned his cousin, the Archduke Henry, whom he, several

years ago, banished from Austria for having married an actress. He has also restored to him all he military dignities and charges of which he had deprived him.

Among the numerous political announcements

we find the following in the Providence Journal (administration) :- "Addresses will be delivered by Mrs. Elizabeth K. Churchill, of this city; Mrs. Lucy Stone, of Massachusetts, and Mrs. Frances Harper a gifted and eloquent woman of color, of Mary-land." Evidently, woman has taken the stump in

# MRS. GREELEY'S CONDITION.

Mrs. Horace Greeley remained yesterday in the critical condition to which she had sunk the day before, without improving or relapsing. Her fam-ily, friends and physicians still faithfully and hopefully attend her.

#### MYSTERIOUS POISONING OF A WHOLE PAMILY. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 25, 1872.

The entire family of Isaac Rawis, of Robertson county, was poisoned a few days ago. Mrs. Rawis and a daughter have died. Mr. Rawis and another daughter and son are dangerously ill. It is not known how the poisoning occurred, whether accidentally or interligative.

#### AMUSERENTS.

Serting in "Don

The fair prima denna who has revived here the memories of Grisi, La Grange and Bosio, and who may be regarded in the light of a true goddess of art, appeared again last night as Zerlina, one of the most charming of Mozart's creations. It is a rôle by na means calculated to give an artist an opportunity to make a sensation, for so nicely are the various characters in "Don Giovanni" balanced that there is no chance for particular display for one artist in the cast over another. Lucca's rendering of "Batti, batti," and "Vedrai Carino," those delictious tit-bits of melody, and her naive, vivacious and fascinating style of acting, give to her Zerlina the impress of a great artist. There is always something to admire in artist. There is always something to admire a Mile. Nilseon was a statuesque, cold impersona-tion; that of Lucca is warm, natural and full of life. Persons have asked us in which particular, acting or singing. Mme. Lucca excels. The answe is that so beautifully blended are both qualitie that it is impossible to separate them. She looks sings, and acts a *role* with such consummate as that her individuality is merged into it. Pauline Lucca, by the effulgence of her genius, is sufficient to draw crowded houses to the Academy of Music to draw crowded houses to the Academy of Music for many a night to come. There is no fear of any critic exaggerating the worth of Mme. Lucca as an artist. She lends an interest to every opera in which she appears, such as to make it a new

there is everything in the favor of an impresario Next to her in last night's representation terms o the highest praise are due to M. Jamet, whose Leporello is nearly sufficient to reconcile an old Opera-goor with the artistic demise of such a representative of the *role* as Formes. Miss Kellogg is a deserved favorite with the American public. She mark on the operatic stage, both here and in Europe. But she makes a serious mistake in attempting a rôle so uncongenial to her as that of Donna Anna. There is only one true representative of the character now alive, and that is Madame Parepa Rosa. Miss Kellogg does not appear to realize this grand creation of Mozart. The voice that can invest with such a charm the rôles of Linda and Annetts in "Crispino" fails to give even a passing interest to the giorious measures of Donna Anna. That this is the case, the verdict of the entire musical public can be adduced as a proof. Miss Kellogg should make those rôles with which she has been so long and so favorably identified her special study, but she must not try to rank with Grist, La Grange of Parepa Rosa.

Vizzani has proved an utter failure as Don Ottavio. Brignoil, although he sang the music well (that is well enough for an Italian), acted it badly, but Signor Vizzani has no quality either as an actor or a singer to recommend him. Mr. Maretzek, the manager, whose experience extends over twenty-five years, should at once send to Europe to procure an efficient substitute for this tenor. Signor Vizzani (we have made ample allowance for him on the score of change of climate and sickness) can only be put down as anything but a success.

The same may be said of the baritone, Moriami. mark on the operatic stage, both here and is

for him on the score of change of climate and slekness) can only be put down as anything but a success.

The same may be said of the baritone, Moriami. He dresses the character of Don Giovanni badly (a la Earl of Essex, with an enormous frilled colar), but he acts and sings it worse. After Santiey he is insufferable. Any baritone with a respectable share of lyric talent should make a success with the serenade in "Don Giovanni," but in Signor Moriami's hands it was a nullity. Again, it is absolutely necessary for Mr. Maretzek to retain the baton in the orchestra, for his substitute, Mr. Carlberg, is anything but a reliable leader. In the minuet the musicians on the stage paid no more attention to their brethren in the orchestra than if they were playing in a different house. "Faust" will be given at the matinee to-day, with Mme. Lucca in her best role, and two other sterling artists—Mile. Sanz as Siebel and Jamet as Mephilstopheles. We were nearly forgeting, and, owing to the little display made by the lady in the rôle, our lapse of memory is excusable. Miss Clara Doria appeared as Donna Elvira; and the part might as well have been cut from the operator all this lady made of it. She was an inexcusable failure.

### Rubinstein and Wienlawski.

ing from a Hibernian friend how the house stood, we were politely informed that it was "immense, we were politely informed that it was "immense, considerin' the horse disease." The two artists, who have produced such a beneficial effect on music in this city, played some of their very best selections. The fatigue consequent on travelling which was perceptible in their playing on Thursday night disappeared last evening. Rubinstein played a number of his best pieces, and Wienlawski distinguished himself again in some of those delightful violin selections which have placed him above all other artists who have visited this country. Miles. Liebhart and Ormeny both sung some very pretty songs. The last Rubinstein concert takes place to-day.

Musical and Theatrical Notes

The two very valuable snow-white horses engaged in the Pompelian scene at the Grand Opera House have been stricken down by the prevailing distemper. This is probably the first instance of the city, and it is a warning to the owners of private stables. We have not heard of it extending beyond the horse, else we might fear for the monceys in "Roi Carotte." Just now two of the leading theatres in this city

are advertising for young girls for the ballet. The glitter of the playhouse is sure to attract, but the world sees only the tinsel of such an existence, and it would be interesting if we could forecast the hard-working life before the fresh young wom who are attracted by it.

The promised appearance at the Olympic of a prodigy only five and a half years old reminds us of the celebrated "wistitits," the smallest bird in creation. "This," said the exhibitor, holding up the feathered phenomenon, is the 'wistitits.' If it possessed the agility of the panther, the ferocity of the tiger and the strength of the lion it would be the most terrible animal in existence."

# ART MATTERS.

"Cleopatra Before Cæsar."

The most important picture, in point of size, that ever left the easel of Gerome is now on exhibition at the Goupil Gallery. The subject is one that affords ample opportunity for the display of dramatic power and that delicate apprehension which uggests without stating a fact. The story of the Egyptian Queen's interview with Cæsar is too well known to need repetition. The moment chosen by he artist is that in which Polydorus discovers the lovely form of Cleopatra to the astonished gaze of Cæsar and his four secretaries. An artist with less ense of true dramatic power would have weakened his composition by attempting to give prominence and importance to Cæsar, while Gerome makes him little more than accessory to the group in the fore-ground. The beautiful form of Cleopatra comeasy in pose, there are a confidence and self-assertion in the expression of the queenly face light gauze drapery which covers but does not hide the well shaped limbs can scarcely be said to clothe the form, though it tempers the nudity of the figure. The artist has shown his usual boidness in making use of striking contrasts. Beside the lovely form of the Queen crouches the dark figure of the slave. While Cleopatra seems wholly unconscious of the presence of any one but the man upon whom she has turned her large, luscious eyes, this slave seems to share the condidence of his mistress, and to share, possibly, in the triumph of her beauty. The figure of Cleopatra is drawn with great firmness, but with infinite subtlety. The character of the Egyptian form is suggested, but through the sweeping lines and graceful contours of the Caucasian type. Everything is soft, inscious and sensuous; but the delightful firmness of the flesh in the well rounded form is well insisted upon. This has been expressed through the medium of exquisite and careful modelling. Whether we look at the work as a composition or as a piece of execution it must be admitted to be one of this great master's best efforts. The finish of the painting is simply exquisite. It has already been purchased by a Californian gentleman for the sum of \$20,000.

The work which will attract the largest share scious of the presence of any one but the man upon

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The work which will attract the largest share of attention after Gerome's is "The Vedetta," by feissonier. It is larger in size than most of that naster's pictures, and is marked by a breadth of reatment not often found in such small paintings, soldier on a gray horse, in a bleak landscape, on a old November day, furnishes the subject, and it has seen treated with such vigor and minuteness that he visitor can well imagine he sees the original efforts him in the fiesh. There is no evidence of lose, painful work, such as often strikes us in feissonier's paintings. On the contrary, there is a ense of space and atmosphere which entirely dispates all idea of limited space. This work has een sold for \$12,000.

The "Catanai" is a half-length female figure expedition.